mischief is beyond the reach of legislation. The workman has bound himself to abide by the decision of his fellows as to when he shall work and at what price; and whotever may be the loss or the injury that he suffers, he must bear it. He must live on charity for a time until he finds out that to cerce employers to pay a certain rate of wages by concerted cessation of work, and by compelling or bersuading others not to work, he has put his labor capital in the worst of all tositions for his individual.

and unobstructed the behelbent pathway through which men can rise to higher positions. If I were a manager of a railroad or any other concern employing great numbers of men, there is nothing for which I should content more streaments for which I should content more streaments for which I should content more streaments for which I should for a wise and steady system of promotion. All men, it is true, in an army cannot become Captains; some must remain common soldiers. All men in a civil employment cannot become superintendents. Some must remain common laborers, digging with the shovel, or moving iron fails to the place where they are told to carry them. All wheels reasons cannot become engine drivers; all leakemen cannot become engine drivers; all leakemen cannot become engine drivers; all leakemen cannot become conductors. But these things are comparative; they range through many gradations, and they concern the basis of men. The great point is to keep the channels of iromotion, so that the ballibest laborer can have promotion within his reach if he deserves it; and although he may attain but one step higher, that step is to him a matter of great consequence, and he is very foolish if he lends himself to anything that has a tendence to cut him off from it.

Take, now, the case of a railroad that employs say, 10,000 men. How is it possible for that corporation to pursue an efficient system of promotion if it is all the time liable to strikes which compolit to change its hands and to discriminate against individuals whom it would glady retain in its service if it were not for the part that they have taken in the strike? It matters not how the strike has ended whether the workmen have or have not varied their point. The true relations between the employer annot treat the individual workmen as the smployer would like to treat him. This is a consideration that does not address itself to the legislator, for the law calmot interfers with any system of promotion

The Real of Labourn and Damplayers.

The Relation of Labourn and Damplayers.

To the Entroy of The Sixt—Sixt—Sixt I must be precised by swarperdeciting person that the leases of men that a called labourned to the men the service of the state of the sta

here is a truly classical and esclesiastical structure. Its style is Dorie, and it stands near the temple-like building of the secret Greek letter societies and the library building, The inner decorations of the chapel are calcuin the worst of all positions for his individual welfare.

It cannot be too strongly asserted or too learned the property remedy for the hardshipe that high priese of food entail upon any class of laborers to throw their laber into a common stock to be managed for each individual as money capital in a strong the property of the hardshipe that high priese of food entail upon any class of laborers to throw their laber into a common stock to be managed for each individual as money capital in the property of the hardship of the wants of those who have the labor to sail. An employer, whether a corporation or an individual, those who do the work that is wanted. But the rate of wages that the business can alford to pay never is and never an be affected by an imporfect moral obligation; and if the law, or public opinion, or arride union takes the device of the proposers at the business must come to a standstil, because money capital must necessarily shrink from such an interference.

It has never appeared to a standstil, because money capital must necessarily shrink from such an interference of the proposers at west business in which large numbers of workmen are employed in different branches of service, as in the great railroad corporations, it has never happened to me to be encorrected by the post of the proposers of the whole railroad system of this country from its first beginnings. In these fifty years have the proposer of the whole railroad system of this country from its first beginnings. In these fifty years have the most part they find no great them had very little school education of any kind. But that force of character, stealiness and to considerable wealth. Many of these persons have passed away, leaving honorable and even distinguished names. For the most part they find no great them had very little school education of any kind. But that force of character, stealiness and to considerable wealth. Many of these persons have passed away, leaving honorable and even distinguished names. For the most part they lated to imbue the minds of the young soldiers. who worship in it with patriotic ideas, On that the railroad memores another time-hon-ored institution, Flictation Walk.

The best wagon maker in Walton County, Ga. is a man in Coal Creek, Fremont County, Cal., a solid imp of coal was mined that weighed 18 (80) nounds. Nathan Briscoe, an Ontario farmer, died in fifteen minutes from the effects of a bee ening on the forestead.

A petroisum well has been discovered thirty sards below the surface of the water in the middle of Lake
thanals, Mexico.

"The Natal Twin Association" of Nashville Tenn.
pays \$2.50 to each incuber producing a certificate of
the patentity of a pair of twin bathes.

A book that was a copy of the report of the Society
for the Prevention of United to College patential a
child in Troy, is had put the colored covers in its mouth. In a mine near Marintia, i.e., water of a peculiar color a found in great quantities that recombine right wice. A few drops of nutual makes of it a very fine writing makes of the very fine writing makes to the steamers on the steamens of the very fine writing makes for the steamens of the steamers on the steamens of the property insane through fright in crossing the San Francisco bar during a storm.

The South does not grow enough provisions for home use, and has already drawn on the Acreti this season for what for the value of \$50,000,000; corn, \$50,000,000, and provisions. \$72,80,000.

Provisions, \$22,88,000.
For eighteen years a clock in the house of W. D. Mailin of Delayare vitty Del. has not run or made assumd, which on Tuesday it struck one as the family ast down at supper, and then struck eight, and has since been elect.

In Bayou Thicot, La. a full-grown wild car leaped upon Mrs. Griffith Thompson, fastening his teeth in her left arm. She grasped the savage beast by the throat, and held it until it was choked to death, although is was biting and scratching her all the time.

POEMS WORTH READING.

The Game of Chees.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Well, you are happy. I have found content. I will not think of all she might have lent. By her kind love and presence to my life. The time is past for that—she is your wife. My dresm is over now, so wild and sweet—It was at best a dear, delictous cheat.

I can sit casimity by and see her look.

As we two play, steal slyly from her book,
As we two play, steal slyly from her book,
As we two play, steal slyly from her book,
As we two play, steal slyly from her book,
And rest with deep devotion on your face.
And I, with cold indifference, can trace
your likeness in her cilid and even take
The darting up and kiss tim for her sake.
The past with mit is dead. No vain regret
Homains to make me wish I could forget.
It wonder much if she has fold you all.
At, let me think, I was in the cast's list.
For you and me, to let the matter rest.
The leaves were gold and russel, and the aktes.
As tender as the softened light in eyes
Where love book court. We wandered down the lane.
Your wife and I—sle them was Florence Vane—
To where a stille altributy stops the way.
We had been there before that very day.
She stoed smillowket upon the server; and I should be the me as Florence Vane—
To where a stille altributy stops the way.
We had been there before that very day.
She stoed smillowket upon the server; and I stond with her. Fled, soid woods and sky
Were all action; the clouds burned crimson fires;
The scented winds woke love impussioned lyres
Within the groves; meanwhile the drows herd
Went slow; home, vet spoke we had a word.
The weary robin, with his bleeding breast.
Flew hy to nestle in his down; nest;
And all the landscape faded to the sight.
Leaving the creek a winding strok of their.
And, climmerous through the paid masts afar.
Sometime—berlaps the spirit of the hourMale me are an approached the interest.
For hand you hold, and sought her downcast look.
I could not tell if most she growed of the hourMale he are were? Let it now suffice
To learn the sequel in her married The Game of Chess.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY IN LONDON. down, while the dividends went up a little. One The Electric Lighting Bill-Progress of the Mival Lights-Relative Cost.

LONDON, Aug. 12.-Some four years have

passed since electricity began to be used for ordinary lighting purposes. It was then be-lieved by many good judges that gas light must soon give way to its rival, but such result seems not much more likely now than four greatly improved, and is used in lighting many streets and large business houses, but gas shares are still good property, and yield larger dividends than before the electric scare began.

down, while the dividends went up a little. One of the great companies has since that time reduced the price to the extent of fourteen cents and another to the extent of twenty cents per 1.000 feet. It is a rather odd application of a good rule that works both ways.

The electric light scare had the good effect of making the gas companies bestir themselves to improve the ordinary gas lights, and has greatly increased the demand for better light. In some places the ordinary lamps have been supplied with reflectors which intensify the light with no additional cost. In other localities two and three burners have been placed in one important of the light with no additional cost. In other localities two and three burners have been placed in one important light. In Holbern the city corporation has placed a number of gas lamps with huge argand burners, which consume large quantities of gas and give off a very bright light, but they are not altogether manageable, and sometimes go out from lack of a sufficient supply of gas.

AT AN INDIAN AGENCY.

The Observations of a New Yorker-The Tor-

Dr. F. J. Quinlan of this city, who has been for three years and a half among the Sioux Indians at Standing Rock Agency, returned recently, and, speaking on affairs in that region, said: "There are about 5,000 of the Sloux on this reservation, which extends 2,000 miles along the Missouri River, seventy miles from Bismarck, in the centre of Dakota. These Indians speak their own language almost exclusively. They receive food and clothing from the Government amounting to about \$150 per

How he is Caught-How he Catches the Pishermen-Lobster Factories-How Lobsters are Canned-A New England Industry.

THE HOME OF THE LOBSTER.

YORE, Me., Aug. 16 .- "Lobsters ain't what they used to be," said a jovial lobsterman, sole inhabitant of a little cove to the north of Cape Neddick. "Ye see, there's a big demand for 'em, and they got to ketchen' 'em, big and little: don't give 'em time to grow, and in time it wouldn't take me by surprise to find 'em all gone. It used to be a big business on this coast, but naow the factories, them that cans, is confined mostly to Oceanville, Burnt Cove,

| The state of the